THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ON HIS WESTERN JAINT. The Prince Among the Wolverines

and Suckers.

DEMOCRATIC JAMS AND ENTRUSIASM.

His Royal Highness Surveys Chicago and Its Surroundings.

THE GRAND BALL IN NEW YORK. &c ..

THE PRINCE AS A SPORTSMAN. THE PRINCE GOES OUT SHOOTING QUAIL AND IS VERY SUCCESSFUL - BAGS OVER A HUNDRED BIRDS - THE ROYAL PARTY PREFECTLY AT HOME, EMORING THEIR FIRES IN THE STREETS, ETC.

DWIGHT, Sept. 25, 1830.

The Prince of Wales and party left by special train this morning for Stewart's Grove, which consists merely of a house dropped down beside the railroad track on the

The party went in pursuit of quall, and were very sucossful, the Prince, who enjoyed the sport highly, bag-ing over a hundred birds. Spencer, who is an experi-enced hunter, says that the Prince is an excellent sports-

man, and handles a gun finely.

While at Dwight the party rode out on the prairie in carriages, and took lunch off a bench in front of a farm Every one likes the unassuming manners of the royal party; and Morgan, whom the Prince visited, declares he never felt more at home anywhere. A couple of Irishmen called to see the Prince, who welcomed and shock hands with them. All talk freely with the people, who say they are perfectly naturalized Americans.

Dr. Ackland is taking exciches. He says that the Prince will make a fine man intellectually, as he studies

Dwight is a little prairie village, and a great resort of

English sportsmen. It was decided before the Prince left England that he should visit this spot. The party dress roughly, and walk about the village smoking pipes in the most democratic style. People here do not annoy the Prince, and much gratification is expressed on account of it. The town is greatly crowded, the servants sleeping at every tavern. Two of the Prince's suite leave in the cer for St. Louis to morrow, which they will reach at five o'clock in the afternoon.

OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

Cincago, Sept. 21, 1860. The Prince at Detroit-Scenes During His Reception-The Opinion of His Royal Highness on the Event-Canadian Dinners-The Journey to Chicago-The "Grain City" in

Last night the Prince of Wales landed upon American soil, and suddenly dropped all his high sounding titles but that of Baron Renfrew. When the Prince, overstopping the programme and spelling the theatrical effect of his entric last evening, crossed the Suspenson Bridge at Ni Yara and took his first look at the State of a few ragged children and curious indies were the only persons gathered to receive him. The few Americans who were on hand wished for the Wide Awakes, the Chicago Zonaves, the gallant Seventh, for anything distinctively American, at that time, in order to give the Prince some idea of the country and do away with the impression that it was nothing more than a continuation of Cauada, and; as if in answer to their wishes, the Prince was received at his second landing, last evening, by that great American institution,

And such a crowd! Crossing from Windsor, in a great barge of a ferry boat, with the river glittering with many-bued lanterns, and the cities on both si les illumi nated, while the occupants of passing boats kept up an unremitting cheer, the Prince bad his first introduction to American officials in the upper cabin of the boat. There was quite a crowd there, and the Prince and his suite could hardly move about for the em; but just as his Royal Highness was congratulating himself upon the approach to the shore and the hotel, where he was to rest after his long journey, in walked the Mayor to invite the little Baron to view the approach to the city, and as the beat slowly surged up to the wharf the Prince caught his first view of an American crowd, and involuntarily backed away from the railing. It was a fine picture, that. The wharf in front of the

tout, and the streets for many blocks up Woodward avenue—the Broadway of Detroit—were fairly packed with men, women and children. Just in the centre of the throng stretched a long double line of torches, shedding a dull, reddish light over the scene, which was all more imposing from the fact that the shadows and the half darkness suggested still greater erowds beyond and in the far distance. Policemen, and a fine company of young fellows dressed up as sailors, endeavored to open a lane for the Prince through this mass; the Mayor and several of the Aldermen assured the people that they must give way; and then commenced one of those scenes which altogether defy description; such pushing and just ling; such witticisms, laughter and jolinty; such scroams and shouts, half in fun, half in carnest; such scrambling and "scrouging," and such good humor and good nature withal, can only be found in an American crowd. In vain Mayor and Aldermen shouted. In vain the police pushed and firemen flourished their torches. In vain it was and archive a carriage through in order to open a way. The crowd took no notice of the Mayor & Co, cushed back again when the police pushed, lifted the darriage cut of the way, and stood, with upturned face, tooking anxiously for the Prince, and shouting "Fetch him out."

arriage out of the way, and stood, with upturned faces, oking anxiously for the Prince, and shouting "Fetch im out."

The Prince undoubtedly thought that he was to be assented, and looked very much frightened. Even the read original of the result of the prince of the read of the stood anxious and perzed, for how he was to get through to his hotel he did not imagine. The suite were disgusted, and the itemoria gentlement, the retined and aristocratic footon, anifted and cursed alternativy. What was only for party mestow at first for ferosity, and saw rot there was only confusion. Finally, however, the raw a chance of estape—a ghost of inance—for no one, apparently, except a ghost of mance—for no one, apparently, except a ghost of anone—for no one, apparently, except a ghost of anone—for no one, apparently, except a ghost of maximum at the Prince to lear, "On, make room fast enough; we can get through now," at the off to lead the way. The Prince stood watch-reporter, who went at the crowd like a builet from rifle, with a swerve that way and that, and at appeared, like one of the Rayel family, through a coan and a carriage window. Then the Prince, that the member of the press—in more enness than me back no more, remembered Nosh and his adonouted to try the experiment for himself, all Righness descended the stairs and appeared at general properties and the countries of the press in more cances that the dout like a royal rainte, a lane was opened to use a lane was opened to use a lane was opened to use a lane was only the bouse.

Free each, in conversation, that the re-

ouer roce said, in conversation, that the rerus wonderful; and indeed it was. What is boat, high decked and platform-like, at himmigation, on land and water, the torches rowd—which saways sentilly of the sublime, not less in its magnitude character and components—be must be a poor aborting the work out of these must be a poor aborting the sublime of the sublime of the sublime of the temposing offset epition.

if, and realize something of the imposing effect epition.

patches I have sent you are so full that I have detail left for this letter. You already know wince stayed all night at the Russell House, and cartinents prepared for him there were most elegantly furnished, and supplied with every of ease and comfort. The Prince has stayed at lore, however, in Ganada, and the best of the hotels are so much like those of our Western he will have to wait until he reaches the Fifthfore he can form any idea wanterer of America proper. The edge will be taken off of the tween our hotels and those of Europa, how these minor adairs, and so you must not a Frince to look at all astonished, or any remarks about the paintial lich our New York hostelries are conducted ince hotel man—Sanderson, of the New York how we live; and the Prince liked the much that he has exten himself into ormer bulk, and made Sanderson a progoid watch and chain, significantly a reconstruction of the second of th wishes to kill them outre east thereof the runter crement; played all day it was pr when the Prince took a d

growth of Detroit in particular. The curriage drove fast, but the crowd followed feater, every one running out to look at the Prince. There was no hooting, however; no attempts to shake hands or to be familiar; the people simply wanted to noe as well as be seen. Again there was piculy of confunion, but no disturbance, and again the little Baron looked alarmed and anxious. Fast Mayor told bim about General Cass, and then pointed out to bim General Cass' residence, a plain, unpretending, but large and comfortable old wooden building, and I verily believe the Frince thought the Mayor was aumobugging him, so surprised did he seem at this evidence of republican simplicity. It won't do, however, for him to hang his boiled in regard to our marners and customs upon the knocker of General Cass' residence. Lot him wait till he sees aristocratic democracy in Fifth avenue and its connections.

Interval Talin left Detroit at ten o'clock A M, a tremendous crowd at the depot manifesting thoir "vulgar curiosity" by peering cagerly through the fence which had been crocked to prevent a rush, and by cheering the Baron with the greatest enthusiasum. A beautifully fitted our was reserved for the Prince, and at the close of his journey he expressed his satisfaction at his accommodations, saying that they surpassed any which were provided for him in Canada. The same car goes nearly all the way to Washington with him. With the exception offthe reporters, no one but the Prince and suite, the Marquis de Chandes and family, the telegraph man (with a pocket instrument, in case of a break down), and the ordinary "hands," overseen by Saperintendent Rice, were allowed on board the train, which was chartered by the Prince, and which ran over the Michigan Central route.

break down), and the ordinary "hands," overseen by Saperintendent Rice, were allowed on board the train, which was chartered by the Prince, and which ran over the Michigan Central route.

THE JOURNEY

Occupied exactly ten hours, and was comparatively devoid of incident. The train only stopped to change locomotives and feed them, slowing to dre miles an hour when it passed an ordinary station. Everywhere the peo-le displayed their "curiosity" by trying to see the Prince, and at every station crowds of people were gathered. The Prince would not leave the car, however, in spite of criceof "fotch him out," and though he accepted a bouquet, which was handed through the window, he would not show himself upon the platform of the car. In consequence, some over axious people citabed up to lock in at the car windows, and others tried to get upon the train, and were rewarded with kicks for their pains. This was very impolite and very wrors, but reasoning did no good, and pushing less. The people said, and not without some show of reason, that it would only have been courteens of the Prince to stond for a moment where they could see him after all the trouble they had taken. The fact of the matter is, neither the Prince nor his suite understand American erowds yet, but they will learn better by and bye. Royalty hake a rush, and the Prince don't know that if he had only said "please stand back," those thousands of people whem re entreaties, no blows from other persons could persuade to move, would have given him all the rest of the crowd, and consequently it requires no little care and trouble to prevent the crowd upretting the real Prince to get at some imaginary Prince To ere is nothing whatever to distinguish him from the rest of the crowd, and consequently it requires so not reason, that they should wish to see him, and that they should represent the trowd only be less a

Bighness has to encounter, rather than at what he has aircady met.

In all other respects the conduct of the people, thus far, has been admirable. At several stations bands played "God Save to Queen," at all the cheering was unanimous and hearty, and at none was the American flag flauntingly displayed, and in this the people exhibited an unexpected and genuine sense of propriety which cannot be too highly praised. No American could help feeling proud at this exhibition of rare delicacy on the part of the country folk of Michigan, Indiana and Hinnols, add let all who appreciate this imitate it when their turn comes. The ladies were around, as usual, and inspected the Prince's beggage cases, as they could not see the Prince himself. Aircady, as at Niagara Falls, for instance, notes, in suspiciously ladylike hands, begin to arrive for the Prince. Are we to have another "Tomany" concern, and have the little girls so soon forgotten their vows to the almost eyed Japanese who wrote such poor English and such excellent senses:

CHIMAGO—A CRUSH.

concern, and have the little girls as soon forgotten their yows to the slmost eyed Japanese who wrote such poor English and such excellent sense?

At last the train reached Chicago, the Prince having read, smoked and slept the long day away. All the suite came out on the platform to see this Western New York, and exchanged comments upon its appearance and upon the enterprise which could build up a city like this in the style and with almost the celerity of the architect of Aladdin's palace. The train rolled over the long pier, which takes it to the heart of the city without cutting across any of the street arteries, and entered the deput, where an immense crowd was collected, a long line of police, and the crowd kept back by ropes. The reyal party step out, and pass slug, the Prince removing his hat. Then comes a sudden rush, and all is confusion. Long John Westworth, the Mayor, and the Common Council are hopelessly wrecked in the crush and cannot get near the Prince, the British Coustil, who seems to think the Prince came only to visit him, clings to his Highness and weathers the storm. Every one inquires, "Which is the Prince?" and rushes past him to find him. The policemen and equeries push and push, and say, "keep back." By some means or other, the Prince is discustangled, hurried into his carriage and safely housed in the hotel. Then comes a hearty cheer, and there the crowd stund patiently, for hours, astituting ther curicality by looking at the windows.

The simple anneuncement: "Gentlemen, this is the Prince of Wales. There cheers for him. You will be so kind as to keep your places until hobas entered his carriage," would have asved all this soon. With this remark, I cless this letter, in which ih have my endeavored to string together a few thoughts about events which the Henalio's despatches have made old news to you.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23, 1860. The Grandeur of the Prince's Reception at Detroit—In-mense Turnout of the Pepulace—The Coup de Etat of the Prince to Reach the Russell House—The Spectators Disap. pointed-Description of the Prince's Apartments at the Royal Highness Takes a Drive Through Detroit— Royal Highness Takes a Drive Through Detroit— Skenes Along the Route—His Departure for Chicago - De-monstrations of Welcome at Marshall, Kalamazoo, Niles and Michigan City-Description of the Car Occupied by the Prince-Ilis Arrival at Chicago-Immense Turnout the Balcony of the Richmond House—Enthusiastic Cheers of Welcome by the Populace—The Prince and Suit Visit for the Court House, accompanied by Mayor Wentworth—The former Places his Autograph on Record—Visit to Manufacturing Establishments—The Royal Party Proceed on a Pravic Shooting Escursion—The Address of the Chizens

of Chicago to the Prince.

The night scene at Detroit on the occasion of the entry of the son of Queen Victoria into the United States was one long to be remembered by all who wit-nessed it. The glittering line of steamers on the river and the illuminated shores had a beautiful effect, and so also had the six hundred torches of the firemen, that threw a surid glare upon the heads of the immense and densely packed multitude from the water side to Jefferson

Unfortunately, however, the crowd was too great to be comformble, and it was with some difficulty that even the lines of the boat were fastened to the mubbing posts. It became a still more difficult matter to attempt the ormstion of the procession which had been planned. formation of the procession which had been planned, the military and firemen were wedged here and there in the general mass, and endeavors to get them into order were utterly useless. The carriages were jammed in impossibly, and could not be approached from the steamer. Half an hour was thus peaced, during which the cheere that had grested the illustrious party had given place to a Babel of sounds, a noisy enthusiasm, expressive of the bubbling arder and curicelty which swayed the congregated thousands. It was amusing to watch the unflinch crushed bonnets and flattened crinoline, struggled in the micst of all for a place near where "the Prince" was likely to pass. Such heroic fortitude deserved a better reward than it met with. It was fortunate that only one of the crowd was pushed into the river, and that he was res

cued immediately afterwards.

The police by this time had succeeded, by dint of rough The police by this time had succeeded, by dist of rough treatment, in clearing a passage to the nearcest carriage, which was a close one; and no sooner was this done than his Royal Highness, accompanied by two of his suite, quietly entered it without being recognized by the peo-ple, who had expected to see him land surrounded by a phalanx of attendants. As soon as the carriage had forced its way through the crowd it was announced that the bird had flows, and immediately there was a grand rush towards the Russell House, where it was known that spartments had been secured for "Baron Renfrew"

and his suite. But the carriage arrived there before the pursuers, who were left outside to vainly speculate on the possibility or probability—which they did—of that regal gentleman making his appearance on the bulcony.

Meanwhile the procession, which those concerned had succeeded in stringing together, was advancing by Jeffar-son avenue and shelby street towards the hotel, and with it came the carriages containing the remaining members of the royal party.

Although there was an entire absence of triumphal arches and evergrees decorations, and, by necessity, a lack of that pageantry which has attended his progress through the British provinces, the expenses to have a glance at royally was even greater than that manifested on the other side of the border, and since the days when Detroit acknowledged the rule of the great grandfather of the present Prince of Wales, it has been raid by computent authorities that such a general turnout of its population as that of Thursday last was never witecased. And it was not mere curiosity that brought about this result, but a sincere desire to show their admiration of Victoria and Victoria's son and the British nation, with whose people those of this portion of the United States fest allied by the ties of commanginity, language and commerce. The Betroit recopic had noped that the systematic arrangements adopted by the committee would be carried into execution. But when after the great, they

saw the impracticability of this is such a state of popular feeling, they admitted we did not passess, nor wish to peacess, those rigorous means of preserving the formality of a pageant belonging to the police of a nation recognizing the popular element in a leaser degree.

The peculiar element in a leaser degree.

The peculiar element is a leaser degree defined a peculiar and it was by the feeling of the people participating in that demonstration in hone of the Frince's arrival; and it was by the feeling of the people participating in that demonstration in that we must judge.

Occupied by the royal party at the hole were both elegant and retired. Resewood furniture, green and white salin uphoistery, tap-stry darpets, portraits of Quice Victoria and the Frince Consort, beautiful and fragrant bequets, the latter pluced by the fair hands of lary bearders in the hotel, were the principal furnishings of the second floor rooms occupied by Lord Renfrew and his hoble friends.

Day's Through Dervort.

After breakfast on the pext merging, the party took

noble friends.

After breakfast on the next meraing, the party took their places in open carriages, and, under the guidance of the Mayor, drove through the principal avonues for about half an hour, and then turned down to the Michigan Central Railroad station, where they arrived at a few minutes past ten. The crowd had by this time deserted the hotel, and formed there to the number of the thousand and more. The cheering was as easyed as Americans are ever wont to indulge in, and the excitement ran high.

AFTER LEAVING DETROIT.

of five thousand and more. The cheering was as eargetic as Americans are ever wont to indulge io, and the excitement ran high.

At every station, as the train progressed, there was a crowd preportionate in its size to the population of the place, and as the train came up there was a rught to the car steps by these hopeful of a glimpse of the royal contenance through the windows. But disappointment followed, for the windows were curtained. Boys stood on the shoulders of other boys in order to have a peep through the side windows. This audacity was borne with great good humor by the objects of so mach curioutly, but at the sams time it excited occasional indignation among the graver villagers, who said that such radeness prevented the Prince stepping out on the platform. The greatest demonstrations were made at Marshall, Kalamazoo, Niles and Michigan City, where thousands be sieged the car and manifested great anxiety to have a look at royalty—so much as to convince our foreign constitutions and the such curtains and the such as much curtosity, and perhaps a little more in that respect, as the subjects of Queen Victoria, for Princes are not with us every day.

The car occupied by his Royal Highness was that used by the directors, but specially refitted and decorated for this occasion, and presented a very handowne and comfortable appearance.

The party paid for travelling the usual English special train rate, namely, five ceuts per mile for each person.

On nearing Cheago we saw several bouses and one of the large lakeside hotels beautifully illuminated. The ratiway had run paralled with the southern above or this Michigan for more than sixty miles, aithough its waters were frequently shut out from our view. We were thus reminded of the Lady Eign calamity, which occurred about ten miles from Chicago, and which has carried ruin and mourning into the homes of so many.

We reached Chicago at eight o'clock and found about freen thousand people assembled within the railway terminate of the higher of the party cheer as

rope. These gave a hearty cheer as the heir apparent walked havily, in company with Lord Lyons, to the carriage in waiting for him, in which he was conveyed to the Richmond House, where the necessary apartments had been prepared for his reception.

As soon as he passed the crowd broke beyond the rope, and rushed down the platform like a torrent and followed the carriage to the hote!, which closely adjoined the station. The scene at Petroit was thereupon re-enseled. The royal party dined, siept, and on the next morning, Baron Reafrew, happer ing to make his appearance on the balcony, was londly cheered. At ten o'clock he entered his carriage in the midst of a shower of bouquets from the hady bearders of the house, and together with the May or, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lyons and others, drove to the Court House. Here the celerated Mayor Went worst hetter known as "Long John," conducted the party into his office, and, producing his ledger, asked the favor of their antegraphs for his future delectation. This request having been courteously compiled with, the giant of this cago led the way up the spiral staircast to the summit, where a fine view of the city and the lake was afforded. Owing to the perfect fiatness of Chicago, it must be seen from a lofty elevation. The top of the court houre is therefore the great resort of strangers.

THE FRINCE REGRIES A HERFORY OF CHICAGO.

There is no doubt that the son of queen Victoria was made fully familiar with the short history of the City of the Wigwam; how, when it was incorporated in 1836, it had a population of little more than \$4 \text{ bousand}\$, while now it could boast of more than a hundred and five thousand, and some of thes widest streets and flaosi stores and warehouses in the Union, and a commerce that outrivalled—well, I had better leave that to conjecture; and what results still greater it might have achieved, but for the last three years depression, that had thrown a mantle of sackcloth over the whole of the west, cities and village alike. But happily the

ted States, expressive as it is of the feelings alike shared by us all:

RICHMOND HOUSE, Sept. 22, 1850.

My LORD—The citizens of Chicago have deputed the undersigned to welcome Baron Reafrew to our young city. As a representative, in a very high some, of our mother country—that country to which we are allied by so many and varied interests and sympathies, to which we are bound by so many common ties of blood, and by our common customs, laws, interature, language and love of liborty—Baron Ronfrew's presence among us awakens in the besoms our people to continuous interest; air interest which receives additional force from the carnest desire that is felt by our people to cultivate such relations of friendship and annity with the people of Great Britain as shall forever oblitarate the slightest traces of jeulousy and unfriendly feeling. As the son of the most admirable of monarchs, the best of women and the noblect of Angle Saxon matrons, Baron Reaffrew challenges are received. traces of sealousy and unfriendly feeling. As the son of the most admirable of monarchs, the best of women and the noblect of Angle Saxon matrons, Baron Reafrew challenges our most affectionate and kind regards. These, among other considerations not less marked, would have rendered it highly graifying to our fellow citizens to have recolved Baron Reafrew in a different capacity, and to have exhibited their respect for his country, for his royal mother, and for his lordship's self, in a manner, if less demonstrative, at least not less cordial than that stimulated by the loyalty of his future subjects in British America. But learning that his lordship's failing, arising from the exciting scenes through which he has so recently passed, would render such attentions oncrous to him, we have forborne from every demonstration calculated to disturb his privacy and repose. But we have treated to assure your lordship, so well and favorship known to the American public, to sesure Baron Reafrew that under proper circumstances the people of Chicago would have cheerfully made every suitable demonstration on the occasion of so distinguished an arrivat. As it is, my lord, with this assurance we have but to tender a cordial welcome to Baron Reafrew and suite to Hilhools, accompanied by the hope that he and they will find on our broad prairies the recreation and repose they seek. With every high respect and condideration, permit us, my lord, to subscribe ourselves your most obedient servants, WM R. OGDEN, JOHN WENTHORTH; WM REGS, E. W. McCOMAS,

E. W. McCOMAS,

THE PRINCE'S DINNER AT CHICAGO.

[From the Chicago Democrat, Sept. 22-]

Immediately upon entering the botel the Prince retired to his own room, where he dressed for dinner, and at twenty minutes past eight proceeded to the reception room, where that repast was served. The Prince was dressed in black coat, gray vest and gray panis, and wore a cap. He has a slight mustache, but so slight that none but a close observer could potice it. The table was laid for twelve persons, but after the removal of the cloth Consul Wilkins and two other gentlemen joined the party. The following is the bill of fare:

The following is the bill of fare:—

(Prince's Feather.)

Fotage, a la reine.

Truite Saumonee, Sauce Anchovy; Fommes de terre, an naturelle.

Filet de Bouf, a la Jardiniere.

Filet de Bouf, a la Jardiniere.

Celeri: Soufie, de pommes de terre.

Dindon retie, fare.

Le Gibler Roti.

Mayonaise d'Homards.

Pouding, Souffice; Gelee au vin de Champagne; Meringue au crame.

Glace a l'ogange.

Dessert.

Cafe.

Hotel Richmond.

Hotel Richmond. Cincaso, Vendridi, is 21 de Sept. 1809. The party appeared to find the dinner very good, and to pass the time off picasantly e.ongh, ordering ale, porter, Sherry, Port, Maderia, Champagne, &c., in good abundance. As our reporter left vis all dozen hale for its digness, was ordered by one of his attendants. M. Hachmayer, the courier, would not allow even the waiters of the Bishmad to wait, everybed was readed from the Bishmad to wait, everybed was readed from

abundance. As our reporter left "a 'alf dozen hale for 'ta 'ignesa' was ordered by one of his attendants. M. Hachmayer, the courier, would not allow even the waiters of the Richmond to wait; everybody was excluded from the Frince, who saw no one. The table was decrated handsomely, and was adorned with some very beautful bequest. It was lighted by two candialors, each containing ten tapers. The party continued at dinner cutfi ton o'clock, when they left the dining room and returned to the Frince's partor. His liener the Mayor called upon the Frince during the creating.

INCIDENTS AT DETROIT.

[From the Detroit advertiser, sept. 22 ]

During the morning there came to the Ressett an Englishman, with two torkeys in his hand, who wished much to see his Grace the Duke. He was brought up near him and knew him well. Word was got to the Duke, and the man was admitted. True encount, they were old acquaintances, and they chatted for some minutes over old times, the Duke kinsity inquiring minutely after his old acquaintance's family, how he was defing for The man pressed the Duke exmeetly te accept his turkeys, but the latter excused himself on the score of not know ing what to do with them.

An elderly English woman was there, almost frantic to see the Frince. She had, she said, nursed him when a babe. Efforts were made to get her an audience, but answering in the terms, without avail, the request bar gilber sod made at all er la the proce.

THE BALL IN NEW YORK.

THE PREPARATIONS NEARLY COMPLETED—THE FLORAL AND OTHER DECONATIONS—THE SUPPER DEPART-MENT—INVITATIONS AND OUTSIDE PRESSURE—WHAT TO WEAR, ETC., ETC.

The enterprising gentiemen who have in hand the stu-pendous preparations incident to le grande out de Reafress have progressed so rapidly that their preliminary labors are almost complete; in other words, they begin to see their way clearly through the maze of doubts, difficulties and uncertainties by which, at the start, they were nocessarily surrounded.

The various committees are in frequent see

every thing both certain and contingent has been dis cursed to a successful solution. The several gentlemen composing these all important centres of business have gone into the work with their sleeves rolled up, and with evin'that promises to result in the realization of all that was originally anticipated in regard to the magnificent grandeur of the occasion. The office of the secretary, Mr. M. B. Field, is from morning till night a perfect per pouri of ball business, while his tables fairly grean under a load of accumulated correspondence on every conceivable topic relating to the grand event, from the odoriferous billet does of the Fifth avenue belle to the business like scrawls of the Wall street broker.

As the public have already been made a ware, to

demy of Music has been leased by the committee for two days, the entire building being relinquished to the pur-poses of the ball from noon of Thursday, Ostober 11, to noon of Saturday, October 13.

During the four and twenty "beads of time" strung

along between Thursday noon and Friday's sundown, the great labor of arrangement and decoration—that which is to put the me plus ultra climax upon the Prince's visit to America—must be commenced and terminated. Painters, florists, carpenters, gas fitters, upholiterers and their attendant trains will then pour into the Academy, and night and day the work will go on, until their magic wands have transformed the edifice into a bower of beauty, worthy of that princely shrine around which wil assemble the wealth and loveliness of the metropolis to offer the tribute of a people's hospitality.

While the committee are not yet prepared to develop the exact character of the decorations, enough is known to warrant the statement that the principal feature of embellishment will be flowers. From floor to roof it is intended that nothing else shall be seen. They will ban in festoons from the galleries, cluster in the niches, twingracefully around the pillars, run along the cornices, fill every crevice and grace every apot where art or taste can discover a resting place for the fragrant offerings of fair Flora. This in itself will be a novel and magnifi-cent feature of the ball—in fact, the distinguishing characteristic between the present and any similar occasion in this country. A large amount of the money appropriated for the purpose will be expended for this species of embellishment alone, and the fairest, choicest and most fragrant of posics—the very gens of the hothouse—will be provided in laviah profusion.

In other respects it is the design of the committee to have the decorations as simple as possible, that the effect of this beautiful gathering from the bouquet of nature may be unimpaired. The usual abundant array of flags and flaunci will therefore be dispensed with, and bunting will be employed only where it is absolutely necessary to com-plete the required harmony of detail. The stairways and lobbies of the ballding are to be car-

peted, and the dancing floor will, in the usual manner cover the parquette. The whole will then be illuminate with a brilliancy that will more than rival the light of day itself. Indeed, it is intended that there shall not be a nock or cranny in the auditorium that will hold its own shadow. Amid all this brightness the Prince of Wales' feather will gleam in jets of light at a central point of the

The supper committee bave in their departm also made the amplest provisions. It was at first thought that the refreshment of the company on a large scale would be impracticable, but it has since been found that such an arrangement was not only feasible, but might be made one of the most suc-cessful features of the bail. To this end a long and commodious hall is now being built between the Academy and the Medical Co'lege, the cutrance to which will be a covered passage on Fourteenth street. This apart-ment will be one bundred and forty-four feet long and about twenty-eight fiet wide, and be ornamented in the same style as the more pretentious baliroom. The sup-per will be under the charge of Delmonico, and probably of a character to picase every diaphragm interested in

To facilitate the operations of the committee, the Trus tees of the University Medical College have placed at their disposal the basements and kitchens of that adjoin-ing establishment, a privilege which will doubtless be turned to advantage in the culinary preparations of the

Every arrangement has been made to prevent any possible accident by fire as well as confusion. A large body of police will be in attendance outside, and numerous members of the body, in full dress, will be inside to see that everything is safe and orderly there. The supper will be ready from an early to a late hour, and to prevent confusion parties will be admitted to the supper rooms at one door and take their exit at another. Cramming and jamming will thus be discreetly prevented. The wines will be served judiciously by a butler, and their pseulation and sale by the waiters, à la Japan, will be impossibie. There will be no aldermanic abstractions or dis-

tractions allowed. In regard to the tickets of admission, the pressure upon deed it is, if anything, worse; for in a number of in-stances the applicants are ladies, who, between their persevering female diplomacy and fascinating persuasion, put the gallantry and determination of the gentlemen who have this department in charge to the severest test. Difficult as it is to resist those winning ways, the regulations have thus far been strictly enforced, and though one hundred dollars have been offered for tickets, and many of the wealthiest and most respectable amilies in New York are unprovided, no one has been favored nore than his or her neighbor who is not the fortunal possessor of one of the three thousand lickets of admis-sion for which provision was originally made.

of this number two hundred invitations are to be dis-tributed among civic dignitaries, military and naval offi-cers, distinguished public men and the press. Besides the Prince and his suite, these will consist of the Presi-dent and Miss Harriet Lane, the ex-Presidents and their families, the heads of the several depart-ments of the general government, with their ladies; the diplomatic corps, the first Secretaries of Legations, and their ladies; Lieutenant General Scott, lady and aios; General Wool, lady and aids; Governor Morgan and General Sandford and aids; the four brigadier generals, the various colonels of the uniformed militia regiments of the city, the officers of the British deet at Halifax-the Mayor of Mentreal, and one representative from each of the leading papers. It is a noteworthy fact in this connection that the editors of the principal jour-nals in this city were embraced in the general committee, Of this number two hundred invitations are to be disnals in this city were embraced in the general committee, and consequently have the usual number of tickets.

and consequently have the usual number of tickets.

As the Prince is expected to appear in uniform, all gentlemen entitled to do so will "follow suit," the diplomatic corps in this respect always being guided by the example of the royal personage in whose honor they assemble.

The dress of civilians will be the ordinary ball continue recognized by the canons of polite seciety, namely, that dress cost, black yest and pants, white cravat and dress. gloves. In the matter of the excruciating neektic there will doubtless be a difference of taste. Some will prefer a black cravat and white vest, others a white cravat and black rest. While either will be appropriate and passisble, rather than have our young beaux swinging like pendulums between a choice of the two styles, it is advisable to have this all important feature definitively de-

The ladice are of course expected to be in full ball costume, and to spare neither pains, expense nor milliners in "getting up" the most bewitching identities possible. No bonnets will be permitted in the building. This is authoritative, and before it, no matter how old or young, handsome or homely, every crinolinian must make her obeliance.

As regards the advent of his Royal Highness, tittle is positively known. It is probable, however, that he will be formally received by the Reception Committee, and as soon as he has recovered from the first shock of surprise—for that will doubtless be his primal experience—some arrangement will be made whereby the entire company will be afforded an or many view of walking before the distinguished guest and bowing their royal velocime. The ladies and gentionen are then expected to resume their places, and to leave the Prince undisturbed by impertinent eibows to enjoy

the rythee unustrood by imperium; the performed by the band of the Seventh regiment, in full unutures, and tunt for danging by the orehestra of the Academy.

If the arrangements are carried out in accordance with the programme—and there is no reason to doubt it—the affair will be truly magnificent. The committee are cer-tainly omitting nothing that will give the ball the greatest iclat, and present appearances indicate that when they go to bed on the morning of the 13th of October they may Jream contentedly over the success of the grandest en terprise of the kind that has yet been niched in the an

nals of this nineteenth century. BALLS AND PARTIES GENERALLY—REMINISCENCES AND SUGGESTIONS OF AN OAD NEW YORKER—HOW TO ENJOY AN EVENING'S DANCE AND ONE'S OWN

TO THE SDITOR OF THE HERALL The plan of the ball proposed to be given to the Prince of Wales calls up many a sunny reminiscence in the minds of the aged matrons of New York. There are those surviving whose daughters and granddaughters will attend the ball to be given to the Prince of Walcz who remember and love still to tell of the elegance and exclusiveness of the balls given in their youthful days at who remembers of the balls given in their youthful days at the assembly rooms at the old City Hotel. The plan on which those balls for many years were successfully given was nearly the same as that adopted by the committee. A certain number of gentlemen, mutually moving in a circle of society, subscribed the expenses and distributed the invitations. These requions were continued for many seasons; in fact, till jealousies, bickerings and distrust, but more especially the constantly increasing pressure for admission which the rapid progress of the city made it difficult to resist, broke up the sociability of these assemblies, and caused them to partake of a character more promiscuous. In this way they dest lost their prestige, and subsequently were discontinued. Of late years balls have been either private, and given at the mansions of the boat and hostess, or public balls

gotten up by societies, military companies or associa-tions, whose first object has been to sell tickets enough to pay expenses, with little or no check upon their dispo-sition, so long as they were not used by persons publicly scandalous. This is all very well for those who enjoy balls as balls, but it leaves a void as to those who enjoy them only as social assemblages. Now as to parties given at private houses, large and spacious as are many of our city mansions viewed as residences, and admira-bly adapted as they may be to ordinary entertainments, there are very few of them whose saloons and pariors are adequate for the accommodation of those guests al-most any family so situated feels bound to invite on general occasions. In fact, a ball at a private house in New York, as every one knows who has mingled in society, is nothing more nor less than a mass meeting of men and women, crowded tegether for a short space of time in ill ventilated but dazzling and elegant apartments. The older and sober ones cannot converse on account of the neise of the band, and the young and gay ones cannot dance for the crowd. In Paris balls on the plan of that to be given to Lord Renfrew conon the plan of that to be given to Lord Reafrew con-stantly take place in some one of the many salcons. Wedding fêtes are often in salcons rather than the pri-vate house. Though in a public place, they possess all the strictness of privacy. A man or woman would just as soen be arrested for intrusion as for thieving. The rights of a humble survier would be just as much respected as of a nobleman or of a "snob." But the "snob" must not interfere with the workingman, nor the workingman with the "snob." Now, we see no reason, except perhaps the want of proper assembly rooms devoted to music and the dance, in convenient and proper locations, and having some little pretension to refluement and task, why recent of means, or loving enterment, or why why persons of means, or loving enjoyment, or why circles of young gentlemen and ladies, should not, on the plan of the "Renfrew Ball," get up assemblages which shall contain within themselves elements apposite and congenial. But in order to do so that acrimonious disposition must be discouraged which would carp at the undoubted right of these who get up an entertainment to choose their follows and mates, just as they would in their swn bouses, and also so to limit numbers that those who wish to dance may dance, there who wish to talk or coquette may have the space and opportunity, and those who wish to decorate the wall may not have the breath pressed out of their

In truth, fashionable society in New York, so called, knows little of the pleasures of the dance. The prettiest affairs of this kind are those given every winter by certain trade societies. Beauty, youth and congeniality here meet. Young men and maidens dance as though they really enjoyed it, and were not assumed nor afraid to indulge in the graces of motion. As it appears, also, that the Prince of Wales gives the dance his high sanction, we should not be surprised to see a revival of the dance, and new devotees to the ball room.

AN OLD NEW YORKER.

NICE SKETCH OF THE PRINCE.

[Buffalo (Sept. 22) correspondence of the Newark Advertiser.]

I have just "done" Nisgara Falis (in this fading season) and the Prince. He is a sweet little fellow. The ladies of my party, and of all the parties, were "enchanted" with him. So modest—so nice—so well brought up—and so obediest to my Lord Newastie! There is truth in this. Every act and every look of that thoroughbred boy is a triumple gariand on the brow of his estimable mother. Full of the robustness of English health gleaming through that rich complexion—eminently Pruesian, with fine eyes sparking with innocence and tokening all the freshness of acolescent interest in what was passing about him—it was plain to see that he had been taught his true position under heaven and towards his humblest fellow, and that the curse of satisfy has not blighted one well-spring of his soul.

This was some days ago. It seems to be an age in these crowded times, for on its heel trod the pageantry of American royalty. The sovereign people were up in an electioneering carnival, and "little giants" shook the earth with heavy treat and rust the laden air with pieroing shouts. And then came rails, and interes and flambeaux, and funny, qualat devices about the canwas, in all of which thousands and test of thousands participated by the result of the process of the property of the present of the process.

which thousands and tens of thousands participate day and by right—and this was but an episode in the tacular drama now conceting on the slage of every in the confederacy.

## THE POST OFFICE DEFALCATIONS.

A Commission Issued to Examine Isaac V. Fewler in Caba.

Before Ron. Judge Betts.

SEPT. 25.—The United States st. George Law and Gustaeus
A. Concept.—In this case the defendants are sued by the
government as sureties for ex-Postmaster Isaac V. Fowler,
and this morning Mr. H. W. Robinson, counted for Law

A. Concey.—In this case the derinants are such by tax government as sureties for ex-Postmaster Isaac V. Fowler, and this morning Mr. H. W. Robinson, counted for Law and Conceyer, applied for a detay of the suit, in order to give them time to procure the testimony of Mr. Fowler. The affidavit on which Mr. Robinson moved sets forth that they expect to prove by Isaac V. Fowler that he (Fowler) is a material and necessary witness for them, and that without the benefit of his testimony they cannot radely proceed to trias; that Fowler is now absent from the United States, and is residing in or near Havana, on the Island of Oubs.

Ex Judge Rocesveli opposed the application, and submitted that Fowler, having been guilty of gross frauds on the government, and fied from the jurisdiction of the United States to avoid the consequences of his frauds, would not be worthy of credit even under oath. He therefore thought that the delay should not be granted, for there was no law here to punish a resident of Caba for perjury committed there, nor did he know of any enactacents of the Spanish government to punish a person for perjury committed there, nor did he know of any enactacents of the Spanish government to punish a person for perjury committed in a soil in the United States. Datrict Attorney, which set forth that on the 18th of June isat isaac V. Powler was indicted for the crime of embezzlement in appropriating to his own use the sum of \$155,000, collected and received by him as Reputy Postmaster, an offence declared by law to be a felicy; that inited of meeting the charge, fowler, having thus in effect confensed himself guilty of felicy and of a violation of his cath of odice, is not a credible, even if he be a competent witness, especially as his textimony in the manner in which it is proposed to be taken would not, if false, expose him to the legal consequence of perjury, and, therefore, that the trian of the issues in this section on the south ordence application was an ordinary one, and thereby the power of collecting

sud granted the commission, with a stay to the 27th of October.

The Grand Jury entered Court in the course of the day and rendered bith of indictment in the following cases. The prisoners were arraigned and pleaded not guilty —

The United States vs. Joseph Salis and Rotte Viario, for passing counterfeit money.

The United States vs. Faward Cor. for embending and opening a letter taken from the Post Office.

The United States vs. John Dala, for impairing, diminishing and faisifying coin. There is a second indictment against the prisoner for passing counterfoit coin.

The United States vs. John Merriman, for assault with a dangerous weapon on board the bark Aome, when at the Island of Ouba.

The United States vs. Charles Coborne and Franklin Engstrour, for assault with a dangerous weapon on board the bark Aome, when at the Island of Ouba.

The United States vs. Charles Coborne and Franklin Engstrour, for assault with a dangerous weapon on board the brig Elsinore.

Frank Jones, a seaman on board the American packet the processing of swelly and wearing appured of the cook of that reseal. Mr. Wilcomon and Mr. Andrews appeared for the prosection, and Mr. District the defence. The loss of the proceety was testified to, but it was not proved that the prisoner was too guisty party, and merging by the Court for the defence. The loss of the proceety was testified to, but it was not proved that the prisoner was too guisty party, and merger available.

## THE LATE WALKER EXPEDITION.

Odds and Ends of Central American Proclamations—The Charge Against Gen.
Cabmans, dec., &c.
[Translated from the Diario de la Marina, of Sept. 14, for the Naw York Hanal.]
Since the news received from Trutillo by the Francisco de Asis, we have received fire of the Gaceta of Comayugua, Honduras, together with various proclamations by the Prancisco de Asis, we have received fire of the proclamations by the Prancisco de Asis, we have received fire of the Gaceta of Comayugua, Honduras, together with various proclamations by the Prancisco the Asis, we have received fire of the Invasion by Waiter and his faction. Neither the date of the Gaceta, nor those of the proclamations, are as recent as those we had by the steamer Oscoola, and still later by the Francisco de Asis; but, nevertheless, we will take from them a few paragraphs, which will give an idea of how the invasion was regarded by the principal authorities of the republic.

After referring in terms brief, but energetic and full of patriotism, to the taking of the port of Trutillo by the fillbutters, and the abandonment of the same after the reistance which the scanty garrison of the fort made, President Guardiola appeals to the patriotism of the Hondurans, and draws a giowing picture of the macre cause they were called on to defend. He says:

The religion of our ancestors, our institutions, all, all is in the greatest danger, if a prompt effort of patriotism is not opposed to the march of blood and extermination which has once before marked the path of flitbutterium through the beautiful republic of Nicaragus. Slavery is the standard of these villains, the scur of the people of the United States of North Amorica, who want to destroy the lade Spanish race.

The proclamation of Guardiola is dated August 13. The same day Don Mariano Alvarez, Brigadier and General of the varguard division, dates one to his companions is arms. We copy from it the following significant paragraph:

Comrades—The daring cuemies who provoke us to day are not the forces of the heads and t

of the varguard division, dates one to his companions in arms. We copy from it the following significant paragraph:

Comrades—The daring enemies who provoke us to day are not the forces of any government on the face of the globe, nor do they belong to the race of those whom a fratricidal war begets—they are a gang of unauthorised percent—they are pirates. The notorious adventures walker is at the head of these medern vandals. His late abominable history is indelibly engraved on the republic of Nicaragua. Rich and handsome cities reduced to ashes and raced to the ground, the temples of the Lord profunct, decency outraged, the blood of our brethren shed, and even the person of the citizen converted into an alienable thing by the barbarous decree which established silvery—this, in short, is the black blography of filbusterism.

Don Juan Lopez, General of the national army, excites the valor of the soldiers and animates the public spirit with words no less eloquent and energetic than those of Gen. Alvare. His proclamation is dated August 18. The following lines will form a kind of conclusion to what we have just copied—

What is the mis lon of the dilbusters to this country? What is their programme? What their chiect? Yes already know. Lock at the republic of Nicaragus, and recall the scenes of blood and extermination with which the bandit Walker stained her soil. Remember how, on the 21st of November, 1856, he reduced to ashes the ill fated city of Granada, and how, in Rivas, his conferee, with scoffs and jeers, dressed themselves in the sacred vestments of the mins lever of the alara, and placed in the trenches the venerated images of the saints.

Another proclamation, that of Don Podro Katrush, General contraged humanity.

If, on May I, 1851, Walker was enabled to leave Nisaragus alive, in Honduras he will inevitably dind his grave; and that he returns to Contral America now is because from which we have made extracts. Confiding in the particular of the contrage and that he return to Contral America now is becau

Providence has delivered him up, that he may pay with his head for the abominable crimes with which he has outraged humanity.

Have those last prophetic words of General Xatruch been fulfilled? We cannot conclude without giving some explanation which may set all right the Honduras General, Cabana, who was accused of nothing less than traceon to his country. In fact, the English Consul in the Island o Rustan, in denouacing to the Honduras government the plans of the fillbuster Walker, said that there was a rumor that General Cabanas was in revolutionary connivance with him. Scarcely had the imputation reached the republic of Salvador, when the official gazette of that government denounced it as supremely oftensive and absurd, and lauded to the skies the honor and toyakly of him who was too pure for such a charge. "Men of General Cabanas' temper," it says, "do not league themselves with bandits, with adventurers and criminals, the scum of society. That eavy and rivalry should bury their poisonous fangs in General Cabanas when in power, might be pardoned; although such a proceeding might be unjust, there might have been a cretain object in it; but when he has retired to his mines and lives modestly in almost absolute retirement, it is base to aim sarcassa and insults at him, or to permit that taunts should be made in a treasherous or artful manner."

The Gazette of Honduras excuses the government of Gen. Gardiola, saying that it "could not mutitate the despatch" of H. B. M. s Consul; but concludes, nevertheless, with these words, in which a certain design is clearly perceptible:—"We declare that as the similar preparation to leasen the indisputable merit of Gen. Gazanas never eatered into our calculations, so neither do we believe it our duty to frame its apology or its defence. It this explanation be not sufficient, at least it may be permitted us to repudiate every feeling of eavy or rivalsy which the General, in his almost absolute retirement,

this explanation be not sufficient, at least it may be per mitted us to repudiate every feeling of eavy or rivaling which the General, in his almost absolute retirements, certainly cannot inspire; because we know well that a his advanced age, and when the aportacies of men en-grave bitter though profound truths, they do not like the noise of parliamentary saloons, nor the cries and clamse of battle fields."

grave bitter though processors, they do not have see notice of parliamentary saloons, nor the crice and clamse of battle fields."

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Sept. 20 ]

GENERAL WILLIAM WALKER.

The career of General Walker, whose and fate has just been announced, has been an extraordinary one. His forsy into Lower Californis first brought him into public notice as a man of great daring, of high powers of endurance and possessing the gift in an extraordinary degree of winning and attaching followers to his power and dordunes.

That unfortunate expedition seems to have given the direction to his whole subsequent life. His sudden is ruption into Nicaragua; his gradual acquisities of the entire authority of government of that State; his bold administration of its affairs after he was elected to the Presidency; the long and bloody struggle against the combined Central American governments, ending in his discomfiture and return to the United States, are toe well known to need repetition. Though drives out of Nicaragua by the union of Central Americans and the interference of our own federal activaries, he never lost sight of the dream of his life. To weave anew plans for a return to power in Nicaragua by broken arunder at the moment they promised success, he never despaired, but set again about their reconstruction; and at last, after men supposed he had lost the power for reorganization, he suddenly reappears upon the Honduran coast, captures its principal town, and is apparently on the high road to success, when, if late reports are true, his expedition fails, and the tragic drama closes with the loss of his life.

His career exhibits extraordinary secretiveness and inviscible firmness of character; a bravery unsurpassed, and a confidence in his cwa ability impossible to be maken a subority and process of character and the tragic drama closes with the loss of his life.

His career exhibits extraordinary secretiveness and inviscible firmness of character; a bravery unsurpassed, and account of the United States

Judge Russell and the Ticket Swindlers TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In your issue of the 22d inst. I read an article entitled "Ticket Swindlers and Judge Rossell." I know all the facts in that case, and had you known them as I do you "Ticket Swindlers and Judge Russell." I know all the facts in that case, and had you known them as I do yes would not have permitted the article to appear. It does great injustice to Judge Russell. If any one had occasion to find fault with Judge Russell. If any one had occasion to find fault with Judge Russell in the case of Smithurst, it was the prisoner and his coursel. Smithurst was tried on an indistment found over eightoen months ago, at a time when his witnesses could not be obtained and under the most unfavorable circumstances. The counsel for the prisoner chieseld to the introduction of certain written evidence, and sustained his objection by the decisions of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, and yet Judge Russell admitted the evidence. The charge of the Judge left every question of fact to the jury, and charged the law against the prisoner. The jury convicted, and the prisoner's counsel prepared a bill of exceptions and served the same on the District Atterney. And pending the estitution of the who heard the Irial until the Judge's charge, thought the jury would sequit, but after the Charge the opinion was changed. As to the charge eigenst Ward and Gilbert, there was nothing in the case to justify an indistributed, and the price charged the regular price.

As to the statement that during the trial the prisoner's caused was "often in private consultation with the Judge on the bench," it is simply a direct misetakement. Derion the interest has been purpose. During this receas, the counsel for the prisoner and the Private Counsel was "often in private consultation with the Judge on the bench," it is simply a direct misetakement. Derion the trial the District Atterney and the Court to delay the proceedings, to canale him to get a witness that he deemed necessary, which request was parted, and tan hour's induspence accorded to the prosecution for that purpose. During this receas, the counsel for the prisoner at the Judge were in consultation with the Judge on the bench, "It is simply a direct min

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM THE ELFLORIDE OF FLUID.—On the 20th inst., says the Somewrille (N. J.) News, while Mean Derrick Marie, of Branchburg, N. J., was diling a lamp with fluid while it was burning, it exploded, scattering the flames over herself, four children and a nice, see years old, who were in the room. Three of the children died from the effects, and the nices and one other children died from the effects, and the nices and one other children died from the effects, and the nices and one other children died from the effects, and the nices and one other children died from the effects, and the nices and one other children died from the effects, and the nices are considered for held a nice. Her humand was about to the high